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If the author had seen fit to condense, sift and correlate his material more thoroughly with reference to certain larger aspects of the subject in state policies, the work would appeal with greater force to scholars. As it is it is worth the doing. The whole is so well indexed that the reader can easily discover the subjects of special interest.

ELBERT JAY BENTON.

#### MINOR NOTICES

*History of the Langobards, By Paul the Deacon.* Translated by William Dudley Foulke, LL.D. (New York, Longmans, Green and Company, 1907, pp. xliii, 437.) This is volume III. of the new series of translations and reprints published by the University of Pennsylvania. A translation of the *History of the Franks* by Gregory of Tours also is announced, so that this series is evidently to include translations of whole chronicles.

The volume in hand contains a complete translation of the *Historia Langobardorum*, with an introduction on the life and writings of Paul the Deacon, and three appendixes (Ethnological Status of the Langobards, Sources of Paul's History, and Paul the Deacon's Poems in Honor of St. Benedict). Appendix II. includes a translation of the *Origo Gentis Langobardorum*; the poems in appendix III. are those inserted by Paul in the text of the history, book I., chapter xxvi.

Mr. Foulke's translation is correct, but rather commonplace. It is of course easier to make such a criticism than it is to establish within the limits of a brief review the justice of it, or to show how the fault criticized should be avoided. It does seem, however, that the translator has been content with producing a literal rendering of the Latin, when the search for real English equivalents and for happier turns of expression might have resulted in the production of a translation at once accurate and pleasing.

There are a great many foot-notes to the translation. The longer notes (some of them cover four or five pages with only one line of the translation on each page) are very largely made up of paraphrases of the authorities consulted, always, to be sure, with references to the sources from which they are taken.

This is true also of the introduction and the first two appendixes—they are mainly paraphrases of the work of the principal authorities on the Lombards and on the writings of Paul the Deacon. The result is that they do not have the tone and the interest of original work.

When all is said and done, however, Mr. Foulke has presented an accurate translation (the first one in English) of this important source, and has supplied it with very full "apparatus". This is to render a genuine service to teachers and students of medieval history.

E. H. McNEAL.

*Catalogue des Actes d'Henri I<sup>er</sup>, Roi de France.* Par Frederic Soehnée. [Bibliothèque de l'École des Hautes Études, Sciences Historiques et Philologiques. 161<sup>e</sup> fascicule.] (Paris, Champion, 1907, pp. 145.) M. Soehnée's slender volume is apparently all that we are destined to see of the *Étude sur la Vie et la Règne d'Henri I.* which he presented as a thesis at the École des Chartes in 1891. The plan of a general work upon the reign seems to have been abandoned, and the catalogue of acts appears without the diplomatic introduction which one has a right to expect in such a publication, indeed, without any introduction whatever. Still the catalogue was worth preparing, and with the publication of M. Prou's long-expected volume on Philip I., we shall at last have the series of *regesta* for the Capetian sovereigns complete to the accession of St. Louis. Only those who have tried to do similar work will realize how much search through manuscript collections and out-of-the-way publications has been necessary in order to get together the one hundred and twenty-five documents or mentions of lost documents which constitute the catalogue. No new originals have been found, and of those which exist in copies only eight charters (nos. 16, 19, 32, 61, 62, 74, 83, 100) and four references (nos. 13, 20, 34, 93) are not already in print. M. Soehnée fails to observe that no. 27 has been printed by Delisle (*Histoire de S. Sauveur-le-Vicomte*, pièces, no. 8), and he could have made its date more precise if he had seen the original, which exists, along with a *vidimus*, in MS. Lat. 16738 of the Bibliothèque Nationale. No documents are printed in full, but the labor of analyzing, dating and identifying place-names seems to have been carefully done, and the various copies and editions are scrupulously indicated.

CHARLES H. HASKINS.

*Guibert de Nogent. Histoire de sa Vie (1053-1124).* [Collection de Textes pour servir à l'Étude et à l'Enseignement de l'Histoire.] Publiée par Georges Bourgin, Archiviste aux Archives Nationales. (Paris, Alphonse Picard et Fils, 1907, pp. lxxiii, 249.) Few works in the splendid *Collection de Textes* have probably been looked forward to with more impatience by students of medieval history than Guibert de Nogent's *De Vita Sua*. Hitherto it has only been available in Bouquet and Migne, though Guizot included it in his convenient collection of translations. The appearance of a critical, annotated edition in a single volume is very welcome. Always an inimitable source of French history at the time of the first crusade, Guibert de Nogent has acquired new value in these later years because of the light he casts upon the culture side of history. M. Bourgin has prefaced the edition by an elaborate and critical study of the text and added a bibliography upon Guibert de Nogent which extends to three pages—enough in itself to show the value and interest in him. It is to be regretted, however, that Guibert's treatise on relics, *De Sanctis et Pignoribus Sanctorum*, which is only available in D'Achery's edition of 1651, could not have been included in the present work.

*A Short History of Wales.* By Owen Edwards. (Chicago, The University of Chicago Press, 1907, pp. xii, 139.) Mr. Owen Edwards, whose services to Welsh literature, both as author and as editor, are numerous, has already produced two short histories of the principality, *Hanes Cymru*, written in Welsh and not yet brought down to include the modern period, and the volume entitled *Wales* in the "Story of the Nations" series. The latter of these, in spite of some serious defects, is the best existing popular account of Welsh history, and the *Short History* now in hand is really only a briefer presentation of the same material. It covers the ground in 128 small pages. The reader, according to the preface, is assumed to know nothing of the subject, and the tone of the book is most elementary throughout. Brevity and simplicity have been successfully attained, but clearness is occasionally sacrificed to the extreme condensation. The reader is not always supplied with necessary information. In the chapter on Howell Harris, for example, Mr. Edwards generalizes about the work of that religious leader without once stating clearly what he did; and in another place, similarly, the activity of Vavasour Powell is referred to without any definite explanations. All the important phases of Welsh religion—paganism, the conversion, monasticism, the Franciscan revival, the Reformation, the Catholic reaction, Puritanism and Evangelicalism—are passed in review in a single page, which must convey very inadequate notions to such readers as the book is meant to serve. In these ways the *Short History* is less clear and less adapted to beginners than the earlier volume, which was itself small and inexpensive; and there has been an accompanying loss in interest. Still the outline cannot fail to be of use to many readers. The material is well chosen with a view to its importance, and the treatment is by no means dry. There is, if anything, too much expression of personal judgments and too little objective recital of facts. But, due allowance being made for this quality, the account is in general trustworthy; and the present volume is free from some of the faults, such as a bias toward the interests of North Wales, which were criticized in the earlier work.

*Études et Documents sur l'Histoire de Bretagne (XIII<sup>e</sup>-XVI<sup>e</sup> Siècles).* Par l'Abbé G. Mollat. (Paris, Champion, 1907, pp. 254.) The Abbé Mollat has plainly been inspired by the work of the late Father Denifle in preparing this collection of documents. The kind of manuscripts he has chosen to edit and the method he has adopted are evidence of this to one who is familiar with the great work of the late prefect of the Vatican archives, although the editor does not state this fact until he reaches the fourteenth century (p. 185).

The selections chiefly illustrate church law and institutions, especially the finances of the church, in the later Middle Ages. No. 24, which deals with the provisioning of the papal court at Avignon, and no. 32 on the collection of the annate in the diocese of Nantes, are

particularly interesting. The first of these is in the nature of a *pièce justificative* to the author's recent study, *La Fiscalité Pontificale en France au XIV<sup>e</sup> Siècle* (1905). The second one consists of a large number of excerpts from the *Collectoria*, illustrating the mechanism of church finance, but their bearing can hardly be perceived from the mere reading of them. They need to be studied in the light of the Abbé Mollat's recent article in the *Annales de Bretagne*, and his larger work alluded to above. The violence of the age is illustrated by the first selection in the book, which deals with a conflict between the bishop of Rennes and a rebellious vassal against whom the bishop attempted to proceed according to the laws of the church, and for this purpose delegated his powers to a priest. The ferocious viscount burst into the monastery of St. Melaine, seized the luckless priest and, putting his sword to his throat, compelled him to eat the letter of the bishop.

*John Locke: Ses Théories Politiques et leur Influence en Angleterre. Les Libertés Politiques; L'Église et l'État; La Tolérance.* Par Ch. Bastide, Docteur ès Lettres, Professeur Agrégé au Lycée Charlemagne. (Paris, Ernest Leroux, 1907, pp. 397.) This volume is a detailed study of the political ideas of Locke with especial attention to their relation to contemporary currents of thought. Locke is presented as the great champion of religious toleration, the official apologist for the Revolution and the most important political philosopher of his time. His theory of toleration is developed at some length and a degree of importance attached to his work, which, in view of what had been already accomplished by Milton and Spinoza, seems scarcely justifiable.

The political doctrines of Locke are less lucidly expounded by the author than his religious ideas. The description of the political phases of his philosophy is not very effective and Locke's position in the general field of political theory is not very clearly stated. In particular, the influence of Pufendorf and Spinoza is not appreciated or even mentioned in a discussion which includes many other less important writers.

On the whole, this study, although carefully and laboriously wrought out in its details, really adds little to the knowledge of Locke's political theory and influence already available in works like Professor Dunning's *History of Political Theories*, and Graham's *English Political Philosophy*. The author fails to appreciate that harmonious relation between Locke's philosophy and the English constitutional system which was the prime cause of Locke's immediate and extended influence in England, as well as the explanation of some contradictions and inconsistencies in his theories.

*Goethe als Geschichtsphilosoph und die Geschichtsphilosophische Bewegung seiner Zeit.* Von E. Menke-Glückert. [Beiträge zur Kultur- und Universalgeschichte, herausgegeben von Karl Lamprecht. Erstes Heft.] (Leipzig, R. Voigtländer, 1907, pp. 146.) It is the aim of Menke-Glückert to prove that Goethe so far from being indifferent to

history, as has so often been believed even by historians of note, was as original a thinker in his conceptions of history as he was in his conceptions of nature. The author shows that both the poet's native city, Frankfurt, and the scene of his early studies, Alsace, were fraught with historical reminiscences which bred in him a powerful interest in the past; so much so that in 1770 Koch and Oberlin, historians living in Strassburg, suggested his becoming private docent in history at the university there. For a time, however, his desire to comprehend the physical universe absorbed his attention to the exclusion of the historical interest. Later, by applying his scientific method of approach, he attained to a conception of human phenomena as an organic growth subject to unvarying laws; and to an appreciation of the great importance of environment, as in his biographies of Cellini, Winckelmann and in the story of his own life. The question may well be asked: Had anyone before written biography in so modern a spirit? The author should here have pointed out that even as early as 1786-1788, years before the publication of his historical studies, in his *Tagebücher aus Italien*, Goethe constantly tries to understand the appearance, habits, customs, history of the people as resultants of forces.

The scientific bias again appears in Goethe's intensely critical attitude towards all historical tradition, and his fear of a subjective interpretation of documents. Hence his apparent hostility to history and historians. The author has excellently developed Goethe's originality in the field of the philosophy of history. His zeal carries him too far, however, when he claims for Goethe a real comprehension of the culture-value of the Middle Ages or of Gothic architecture (p. 48). This he may be said never to have exhibited, in spite of the *Goetz* and the youthful essay on the Strassburg cathedral. Both of these were expressions rather of enthusiasm for powerful individualities. On the other hand, Menke-Glückert brings out the fact—often overlooked—that Goethe, through his *Anhang zur Lebensbeschreibung des Benvenuto Cellini, bezüglich auf Sitten, Kunst und Technik* was a pioneer in the critical study of the Renaissance and the inspirer of Burckhardt.

CAMILLO VON KLENZE.

*Kléber en Vendée (1793-1794)*. Documents publiés pour la Société d'Histoire Contemporaine par H. Baguenier Desormeaux. (Paris, Picard et Fils, 1907, pp. xxxvii, 565.) Possibly that Kléber was an Alsatian, and moreover a Strassburger, not only by birth but also in his personal characteristics, has added somewhat to the genuine interest which should attach to this able and patriotic general. The biographies of Lubert d'Héricourt (1801), Ernouf (1867), Pajol (1877) and Klæber (1900), and Desprez's *Kléber et Marceau* (1857, second edition, 1881), besides no less than a score of popular accounts, testify to the importance and popularity of Kléber. A collection of 325 letters and orders of Kléber appeared in the volume *Kléber et Menou en*

*Égypte* edited by F. Rousseau and published in 1900 by the Société d'Histoire Contemporaine. Now the same society presents a second volume containing the documents which cover his career in the Vendée from August, 1793, to May, 1794. Kléber arrived in the Vendée in command of the advance guard of the garrison of Mayence and for six weeks was employed in the region southeast of Nantes between Montaigu and Cholet. After the victory of Cholet (October 17, 1793), which was largely due to his efficiency and courage, he followed the Vendéans across the Loire, and shared in the pursuit and skirmishes during the two months of the Vendéans' march to the sea and back to the Loire, and in their final defeats at Le Mans (December 12) and at Savenay (December 23). The cowardice and incompetence of Léchelle and Rossignol, and his devoted friendship for the brilliant young Marceau compelled Kléber to bear the brunt of this trying but successful campaign. In January, Turreau, the new commander, rusticated Kléber to the unimportant command of Chateaubriant because of his disapproval of the policy of the "infernal columns". The next month, Rossignol summoned him to direct the mobilization of a force at Saint-Malo for an attack upon the Channel Islands. The withdrawal of troops from interior points for this futile scheme permitted the rising of the Chouans. Kléber forthwith turned his attention to the distasteful task of hunting down these Chouans in the vicinity of Fougères, Vitré, Laval and Craon. After six weeks of this uncongenial employment, Kléber welcomed the opportunity he had long sought of accepting a command in the Army of the North, and left the West about May 5, 1794.

This volume contains an introduction by the editor, whose name is already familiar through some studies in Vendéan history; the Memoirs of Kléber on his Vendéan campaign to the battle of Savenay, probably compiled with Savary's assistance during the weeks of enforced leisure at Chateaubriant; the orderly-book of Kléber; sixty miscellaneous documents relating to Kléber in the Vendée; abundant editorial notes with valuable biographical and geographical information; an index and a map; but no table of contents. Some typographical errors have not been listed among the errata, and a few blunders may be noted.

GEORGE M. DUTCHER.

*Les Sources de l'Histoire de France depuis 1789 aux Archives Nationales.* Par Charles Schmidt, Archiviste aux Archives Nationales, Docteur ès Lettres. Avec une Lettre-Préface de M. A. Aulard. Professeur à l'Université de Paris. (Paris, Champion, 1907, pp. 288.) A few years ago M. Schmidt published in the *Revue de la Révolution Française* an article on the "Sources de l'Histoire d'un Département aux Archives Nationales". His present book has grown out of this article in the sense that the general use made of the article has been a most effective argument for such a book. It is also intended partly as a

supplement to *L'État Sommaire* published in 1891 by M. Servois, then director of the archives. The special aim of M. Schmidt's book is to serve students of French local history, who have explored thoroughly the local collections and who look to the National Archives for further material, because, as M. Schmidt remarks, "Toute affaire un peu importante aboutit administrativement à Paris." It also aims to serve students of the period since 1789 who desire to investigate the whole situation, both central and local, at a given moment.

The volume is divided into three parts. The first contains a description of the archives and the building in which they are installed, and explains the steps by which the searcher for material must begin his work. The practical value of these indications is apparent to any who have had the experience of beginning researches there without "knowing the ropes". The inexperienced are warned especially against inscribing on the *bulletins* requests for documents on general topics. The first part of the volume also includes bibliographical directions in regard to the printed and manuscript inventories which are accessible in the *salle de travail*, with mention of others in course of preparation. Part II. is equally helpful to the beginner, for it contains summary indications on the principal series which should be consulted by one investigating any of the important phases of French history from 1787 to 1856. These twenty-two pages are actually a little guide to the proper investigation of French contemporary history. The third part gives in alphabetical order the series in which are classed the documents relative to the same period. This must be used in connection with *L'État Sommaire*, for M. Schmidt does not duplicate the indications furnished by that work. It is noted, whenever necessary, whether the departmental material is classed and inventoried or whether this work is in process of completion. By combining the suggestions given in part II. with the indications of this part, the searcher should have no difficulty in discovering all the material available in the archives. He is occasionally informed that as a particular series is being classed it will be necessary to utilize the services of the archivists to learn exactly what is available. Wherever printed works may help the searcher, M. Schmidt mentions these in a note. He adds a brief bibliography of them at the end. Incidentally he argues for the enlargement of the building in which the archives are housed, in order that material now scattered in the archives of the various ministries and of other services may be concentrated at the National Archives.

HENRY E. BOURNE.

*The Bibliographer's Manual of American History*, containing an Account of all State, Territory, Town and County Histories relating to the United States of North America, with Verbatim Copies of their Titles and useful Bibliographical Notes, together with the Prices at which they have been sold for the last forty years. Compiled by



Thomas Lindsley Bradford, M.D. Edited and revised by Stan. V. Henkels. Volume I., A to E, nos. 1 to 1600. (Philadelphia, Stan. V. Henkels and Company, 1907, pp. ix, 340.) Mr. Henkels in his introductory remarks says that this book is "the most valuable bibliography that has ever been placed before the American public", and the author himself, in a portion of his long title which has not been quoted above, admits that his compilation forms "an Invaluable Reference for the Use of the Librarian, the Historian, the Collector, and the Bookseller". In reality, it is not quite all this. On the contrary, its usefulness is impaired by some serious defects. Yet almost any bibliography which makes an approach to being what it purports to be is a useful instrument, and this one in particular may be received with gratitude, though with some reserves. It is not at first easy to be sure just what the volume may be expected to contain. The title quoted above shows in how restricted a sense it is "a bibliographer's manual of American history". The preface makes further limitations, but with a decided want of clearness. "Church history has been omitted, unless also especially devoted to town history" (which it usually is). "Books entirely devoted to genealogy and biography are not included unless in cases in which they are supplemental to town history." On the other hand, state gazetteers have been included. The main general defect, from the point of view of students, as distinct from book-buyers, is that the arrangement is alphabetical by authors, regardless of the geographical subject, though the latter is the all-important thing, in a book which is practically a list of local histories. That an alphabetical subject-index will at the end be presented in a separate volume alleviates the student's inconvenience, but no more. Great pains have been taken to ensure correctness in the titles. In the case of titles in other languages than English, however, there are many errors, and the punctuation often shows that the compiler does not understand such titles. In no. 8 (Acrelius) there are thirteen errors, and the naïveté of the annotations is shown by the quoting here, from an old catalogue of Frederik Muller's, of a lament that no complete translation exists, while no. 9 is Reynolds's complete translation, published thirty-three years ago. The prices, a large feature of the book, are quoted in no order. At no. 163, A. S. Bachellor should be A. S. Batchellor, and should therefore be placed no. 286. None of Alexander Brown's important works on Virginian history are cited. Nos. 615 and 616, well-known Illinois pamphlets by W. H. Brown, are attributed to Dr. William Hand Browne of Maryland. No. 667 is set under the name of Charles Todd Burr, instead of Charles Burr Todd. No. 1524, *New England's First Fruits*, should not be attributed to John Eliot without new-found reasons.

*Voyages of Samuel de Champlain, 1604-1618.* Edited by W. L. Grant. [*Original Narratives of Early American History*, edited by

J. F. Jameson. Volume IV.] (New York, Charles Scribner's Sons, 1907, pp. xiii, 377.) The fact that the previous training of the newly-elected Beit Lecturer on Colonial History at Oxford made him an obviously appropriate person to edit a volume dealing with early Canada, rendered it none the less a most graceful act on the part of the general editor of the "Original Narratives of Early American History" to ask Mr. Grant to prepare the Champlain volume for that series. The result justifies the confident impression already well established that much sound historical work may be expected from this innovation in the English university equipment. Mr. Grant's introduction and notes are scholarly and sufficient, and well within the bounds of what is called for by the necessary limitations of the general reader, for whose use, quite as much as for that of college students in history, this series is designed.

Like some of the other volumes of the series, the Champlain, despite the excellence of Mr. Grant's work, will perforce suffer in popular estimation from the limitations inevitably imposed upon serial trade publications. The naïvete of the explanations of the reason for omitting certain portions of the original texts, while endeavoring to convince the reader that he is getting all that he would be interested in, and the omission of any explanation regarding the inclusion of only two illustrations and one map, although excellent reasons for omitting the other twenty-odd will suggest themselves to any one familiar with the originals, must operate to produce a certain doubt in the user's mind and a desire to see for himself what is left out. To those who cannot have access to the more bulky and less readable volumes of the French text or the complete edition of the translation reprinted in this series, Professor Jameson has rendered a service of great importance, by placing within the reach of every one quite as much of these texts as will interest any who are not engaging in special research.

G. P. W.

*German Religious Life in Colonial Times.* By Lucy Forney Bittinger. (Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott Company, 1907, pp. 145.) This work, like *The Germans in Colonial Times* by the same writer, is a compilation made to a large extent from secondary sources, and presented in popular form for the lay-reader. The title of the book is misleading. A more appropriate title would have been "Historic Sketches of the German Sects in Colonial Times". The work presents brief summaries of general facts relating to the external history of the Separatists (Mennonites, Dunkers, etc.), the church people (Reformed, Lutherans), the Moravians (with some reference to the Schwenkfelders) and the Methodists. Another chapter is devoted to the German sects during the Revolution. The book closes with a general conclusion to the preceding chapters. The matter is presented in a readable form, enlivened here and there by an unexpected touch of humor.

Naturally, such a number of sketches covering a century in so few pages would leave abrupt transitions and important gaps, which only the uninitiated could fail to see at the first glance. It will doubtless appear anachronistic to Lutherans to find the labors of Schlatter given such precedence to those of Mühlenberg. The Lutherans seem not to have received due stress during the period before Mühlenberg's arrival.

The term, "churchly Separatists", even though borrowed, is objectionable as here employed in as much as its relation to "church Pietists" is not made clear. The use of "enthusiasm" for the German *Schwärmerei*, which was employed with a decided bias, seems unfortunate; *fanatic zeal* might have come nearer the mark for this eighteenth-century meaning. A number of other details might be challenged, such as "a collegia pietatis"; the use of "Teutonic", as in "Quakers of Teutonic nationality", "Teutonic settlements", etc., as equivalent to German or Dutch; the orthography of proper names, such as "Koster" instead of Köster, "Strasburg" instead of Strassburg, and misprints, such as "von Wahren Christenthum", "Blütige Schauplatz".

But these minor matters are far less important than the main fact that the great subject of the book, the inner religious life of the Germans in our colonial period, is left practically untouched. This book, like most of its predecessors, and the sources from which it is taken, follows the beaten track of antiquarian and lay-work. As we look over this wagon track of American history, we welcome the more serious studies of Professor Hoskins in the *Princeton Review*, and of other trained investigators, of whom there are now a number in the field who are taking the trouble to go back to first sources, and who are able, when they have found the sources, to treat them in a scientific manner, and thus make permanent contributions to the history of religious thought and life in America.

M. D. LEARNED.

*Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789.* Edited by Worthington Chauncey Ford. Volume VIII., 1777, May 22-October 2; Volume IX., 1777, October 3-December 31. (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1907, pp. 375-760, 761-1132.) Among the most important matters dealt with in volume VIII. are the preparation of the address to the inhabitants of the United States, May, 1777, the fresh regulations for the commissary's department and the office of clothier-general, the report of the committee to repair to the camp, the dealings with the Pennsylvania Quakers, and with Silas Deane, and the commissioning of John Adams. In volume IX. nothing is so important as the final shaping of the Articles of Confederation, which is illustrated by presenting in parallel columns the second report of that document and its final form, and also a photographic facsimile of the first print, with manuscript amendments. The volume ends with a supplementary list of standing committees, the usual careful bibliographical

notes and the index to the year 1777. Its annotation is of the same excellent sort as that of previous volumes.

*The Life of Chief Justice Ellis Lewis, 1798-1871.* By Burton Alva Konkle. (Philadelphia, Campion and Company, 1907, pp. viii, 285.) In this neatly printed and copiously illustrated volume, equipped with foot-notes and accompanied by an excellent index, the author presents in fifteen chapters the leading facts in the life of one of Pennsylvania's ablest jurists, a "warm friend and nearly life-long counsellor" of Buchanan, an early friend and loyal supporter of Jackson and Taney.

After devoting four chapters (50 pages) to the family history and early career of Ellis Lewis down to the time of his admission to the bar in 1822, the author sketches the political situation in Pennsylvania in 1823—all too lightly, the rapid rise of Lewis in the profession, his work in the state legislature in 1832-1833 when he was prominently instrumental in bringing about the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and his work as attorney-general under Governor Wolf. An account of Judge Lewis's work as president judge of the eighth judicial district, and of the Lancaster district court, respectively, fills two other chapters. Perhaps the most valuable part of the *Life* is the chapter describing the movement and campaign for an elective judiciary in 1848-1850. Three other chapters present proof of the extraordinary industry of Judge Lewis as a member of the first elective supreme court of the state; evidence of his popularity with his colleagues on the bench, with the bar and general public; and extracts from decisions—rather too numerous—illustrating his lucidity and directness of statement and intellectual grasp.

Had Chief Justice Lewis been a jurist only, we are told in the preface, "the author would have felt no mission to present his career"; but before he took a seat upon the bench, Lewis was "a great power in Democratic counsels, and seldom wholly lost touch with the ablest leaders of that party during the rest of his life as his correspondence indicates". Nevertheless, this *Life* of Lewis is almost wholly devoted to his career as a jurist. Of his influence upon the tortuous course of Pennsylvania politics we get only occasional and fleeting glimpses which whet the appetite for more.

The author has had access to contemporary newspapers and to the correspondence of Judge Lewis, and reproduces a few letters, highly interesting and of historical value, from George M. Dallas, Henry M. Stanton, Jeremiah S. Black, Roger B. Taney and James Buchanan. Whether or not more of this correspondence was available for publication does not appear; but if available, its reproduction would have materially enhanced the value of the work. Space might easily and profitably have been found for it by various omissions as of statistics of decisions rendered, appeals taken, judgments affirmed or reversed, at each term of the supreme court, *seriatim* (chapters IX., XI., XII.),

and of long excerpts from Judge Lewis's opinions (chapters XI., XII.). By such omissions, space would also have been gained for a more thorough treatment of contemporary Pennsylvania politics, of which the discussion, as the work now stands, is regrettably inadequate and disappointing, especially during Jackson's second administration.

P. O. RAY.

*Robert E. Lee.* By Philip Alexander Bruce. [American Crisis Biographies.] (Philadelphia, George W. Jacobs and Company, 1907, pp. 380.) Like the biographers of Lee in general, Mr. Bruce portrays his hero as a man with a quite unhuman freedom not only from faults but from foibles. His military genius is well nigh unerring. Rarely indeed is there a suggestion that the general-in-chief might have done better. If complete success is not reached, it is because Stuart has gone off apparently on his own volition; or because A. P. Hill has shown want of judgment, or because Ewell is hardly adequate to the command of a corps; or, more often than any other reason, because Longstreet has come miserably short. Longstreet is the especial scape-goat upon whom Mr. Bruce unloads the misfortunes of Lee's campaigns. The Georgian at Seven Pines, on the eve of Lee's assuming command, had balked a Confederate victory; at Second Manassas his "opinionativeness" prevented complete success; at South Mountain he was "characteristically slow"; at Suffolk while in independent command his movements were ill-judged; at Gettysburg came the climax of his sluggishness, insubordination and obstinacy. Nor does he escape blame even for his conduct in the wilderness, although it is the usual Confederate view that Longstreet was involving the Federals in a new Chancellorsville when he was struck down and baffled by wounds from his own men. Even here Mr. Bruce does not praise. He should have been on the field the evening before. Our author's treatment of Longstreet is in marked contrast with his treatment of Stonewall Jackson. We believe it to be a matter of easy proof that the latter during the Seven Days in 1862, frustrated Lee's efforts by culpable inaction, especially at White Oak Swamp. Mr. Bruce, however, does not hint at condemnation here or anywhere. Jackson is throughout the perfect lieutenant. We have no space to combat in detail Mr. Bruce's conclusions, but will only inquire, as to Gettysburg, what did Lee's pathetic exclamation mean, as he met Pickett's men returning repulsed from Cemetery Ridge; "It is all my fault"—that and his subsequent depression in which he sought to resign in favor of some one younger and abler—what does this mean except that Lee felt conscious of having made a mistake himself, and was far enough from shifting the blame for his defeat upon his corps-commanders?

Great generals heretofore have not conducted campaigns without errors. Certainly Napoleon and Frederick did not; no more did Lee. To mention but one instance. As to grand strategy, General E. P.

Alexander shows impressively that the Confederacy did not use as it might have done its interior lines to reinforce East and West, as occasion might require, by the transfer of troops across the mountains back and forth between Virginia or Tennessee. Here Lee failed to seize opportunities out of which much might have come.

We think Mr. Bruce's book an interesting story of the life of a great soldier and an heroic, if misguided, man. We regard, however, as more illuminating, the books of such veterans as Richard Taylor, *Destruction and Reconstruction*, and E. P. Alexander, *Memoirs of a Confederate*. These high officers, admiring to the full their great chief, write with discrimination from their own knowledge, and do not hesitate to uncover the flaws in the general management. To the world, Longstreet's *From Manassas to Appomattox* seems a straightforward and manly book. The reader of Mr. Bruce's strictures may profitably seek out here what Longstreet has to say for himself.

*Collections of the Illinois State Historical Library. Volume II. Virginia Series, volume I. Cahokia Records, 1778-1790.* Edited with introduction and notes by Clarence W. Alvord of the University of Illinois. (Springfield, Illinois, Illinois State Historical Library, 1907, pp. clvi, 663.) It is a familiar fact that the history of institutions—social, legal, political and economic—in the Mississippi Valley largely remains to be written. It is a pleasure to commend Mr. Alvord's stout volume, not alone because intrinsically it represents a task well performed, but also because it sets a lofty standard for the much needed exploitation of similar riches in the archives of states, counties and towns. Aside from a few minor documents, the materials presented (in both the original French and an English translation) are: (1) the Record of the Court of the District of Cahokia, 1779-1790; (2) a long extract from the Registers of the Magistracy of Cahokia, as preserved by the notary-clerks of the court, 1778-1788; and (3) a varied collection of letters, petitions and memorials, covering the decade 1779-1789.

The court of Cahokia owed its origin legally to the organization of the County of Illinois in 1778, though it represented in fact a mere continuation of the courts established in the previous year by George Rogers Clark. There were, after 1778, three such courts in the county—those, namely, of the districts of Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Vincennes. Each consisted of six justices from the principal village and a few representatives from the other communities of the district, all elected popularly for a year. At first weekly, later monthly, sessions were held, and the law administered was essentially that of the *Coutume de Paris*, modified at some points by the legal system of Virginia. The records of the Cahokia court alone are known to have survived and they will be found to fill a gap in our knowledge of the political and judicial arrangements in the Illinois country during the first generation of American control.

The well-written introduction which Mr. Alvord has prefixed to his book comprises a careful survey of the history, and especially of the institutional development, of the Illinois country in the period covered by the accompanying documents. Drawn, as we are assured it has been, from unpublished and largely unused sources (the Kaskaskia Records, the Draper Manuscripts, etc.), it represents a real contribution to a subject which has too commonly been glossed over by writers for the obvious reason of lack of information. A useful bibliography is appended, though the principle on which it has been made up does not appear.

FREDERIC AUSTIN OGG.

*Guide to the Materials for the History of the United States in Spanish Archives (Simancas, the Archivo Historico Nacional, and Seville).* By Professor William R. Shepherd. (Washington, The Carnegie Institution, 1907, pp. 107.) This book, just published as we go to press, presents first an introduction on general archive-conditions in Spain, then describes in order the three principal repositories of material relating to the history of the United States. It states briefly the processes by which each collection was brought together and gives titles of the various printed and manuscript inventories. In each subdivision of each of the three sections, devoted respectively to the archives of Simancas, to the National Historical Archives at Madrid and to the archives of the Indies at Seville, a descriptive statement is given, followed by lists of the principal items relating to United States history which the compiler found. A brief general bibliography and a somewhat full index follow.

#### TEXT-BOOKS

*History of Mediaeval and Modern Civilization to the End of the Seventeenth Century.* By CHARLES SEIGNOBOS, Doctor of Letters of the University of Paris. Translation edited by JAMES ALTON JAMES, Ph.D., Professor of History, Northwestern University. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1907. Pp. xi, 438.)

WHAT are the features of this work? As the title implies it does not dwell upon events. It contains rather "selected topics of a nature to make the customs of each society clear, and explanations intended to make it understood how these customs were formed, modified and scattered". Many events are indeed briefly recalled, but only because of their special connection with the movement of civilization. The larger lines of political development are indicated, and a résumé is given of the essentials of medieval and early modern history with reference to institutions, customs, ideas, art and letters. Government of the Barbarian Kings, The Church in the Middle Ages, Royal Authority in France, Struggle between the Houses of France and Austria, The Renaissance, International Relations—thus run some of the chapter-